

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 7 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 67, 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 81, 81, 75

December 7, 1913

Temperature 6 a.m. 60, 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 81, 81, 35

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.00

2801 晚廿月十年寅甲

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1914.

一十月二拾九

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

PORTUGAL PREPARING FOR WAR.

A NON-PARTY CABINET SUGGESTED.

Sir John French Given Order of Merit.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

Field Marshal Sir John French O.M.

Dec. 6, 10.10 p.m.
His Majesty the King has personally conferred the Order of Merit on Field Marshal Sir John French.

Portugal Preparing.

Dec. 6, 2.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon states that a semi-official note issued to-day announces that, in view of the imminent possibility of the participation of Portugal in the war, it has been suggested that a coalition cabinet, in which all the party leaders should be included, should be formed.
Consequently the cabinet proposed to the President that he should dissolve it.
Up to the present the President has not come to any decision.

Latest French Reports.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, Dec. 5, 5.5 p.m.
An official statement says:—We progressed appreciably to the north of the Lys, and carried two trenches, gaining 500 metres, between Dixmude and Ypres. In a violent attack with heavy artillery the enemy vainly tried to re-take the conquered ground.

There has been a violent bombardment of Rheims.
In Argonne heavy fighting is reported; we carried several trenches and repulsed all counter-attacks.

A message from Petrograd states that there has been hard fighting on the Glogno-Lowicz front, and also towards Lodz and Piotrkof.

(Official Telegram from the French Government, via Peking.)

Circular No. 92 says:—On the 4th, north of the Lys, the Allies made appreciable progress. Their infantry carried two trenches, and occupied the hamlet of Weidendret, and also a ferryman's house, the possession of which had been strongly disputed for a month, in front of Poeselle. South of Ypres, the Allies gained 500 metres.

Artillery fighting in the Arras and Champagne regions prevailed all day. There has also been a very violent bombardment of Rheims. On the other hand, the French artillery destroyed several German earthworks.

The offensive taken by French troops coming from Belfort and operating in front of Thann, in the Hirtbach forest region, has been slightly delayed. These troops hold the west bank of the swamps. At this point the French artillery inflicted very heavy losses on the Germans.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Further Russian Successes.

Dec. 6, 6.30 a.m.
According to an official statement issued at Petrograd, fierce fighting continues on the Lowicz front, especially in the Lodz district and on the road leading to Piotrkof from the westward.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

Another official report states:—
On Friday night our armoured motors dashed into a column at Fabianitz, on the Lask road, and in the darkness scattered it with gun and machine-gun fire, inflicting heavy losses.
In the Caucasus, the Russians have taken Sarai and Kaskhal.
The Turks are fleeing, after a desperate resistance, in the direction of Van, abandoning many prisoners and wounded.

Belgian King Decorated.

Dec. 6, 6.50 a.m.
At the royal meeting on Friday, King George invested King Albert of Belgium with the Order of the Garter.

Slow Progress Being Made.

Dec. 6, 4.55 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—
Near the ferryman's house our heavy artillery destroyed a small German fort.

The enemy vainly endeavoured to re-take Waldendret, but there was absolute calm on the remainder of the northern front; also on the Aisne.

Our heavy artillery was most active in the Champagne district, replied successfully and beat the enemy's batteries.

A sniping war continues in Argonne. We continue to advance slowly, repelling all the enemy's attacks.

We also progressed south-east of Vauxsnes, where the German artillery was reduced to silence.

There is nothing noteworthy to report from the remainder of the front.

French Reports.

(Official Telegram from the French Government, via Peking.)

On the 3rd inst. there was intermittent cannonading in Belgium, this being especially brisk on the railway between Ypres and Roulers, where the German infantry tried in vain to advance.

Several German infantry attacks were repulsed in Argonne by French troops, notably north-west of La Gracie forest.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, Dec. 4, 7 p.m.
Cannonading has been brisk near Ypres and Roulers, where the German infantry tried in vain to gain ground. We continued to organise the conquered positions in Vermelles. We repulsed several German infantry attacks in Argonne. In Woivre and Lorraine there has been intermittent cannonading. We occupied several points in Alsace.

The new Ambassador for the United States of America, when presenting his credentials, expressed his admiration of the patriotism and bravery of the French army, and said he hoped that peace might be restored in a short time.

President Poincaré replied that France had been brutally attacked and was determined to obtain full reparation for the violation of her rights and to safeguard herself against future aggression.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special editions of yesterday:—]

Allies' Consolidated Position in Belgium.

Dec. 6, 1 a.m.

A Paris communique says: "In Belgium there is the same activity as on Friday. We have consolidated our position north of the ferryman's house that was captured on Friday. Elsewhere there is nothing important."

King George's Return.

Dec. 5, 11.5 p.m.

Reuter states that H.M. the King has returned to London.

King George Meets King Albert.

Dec. 5, 7.50 p.m.

King George has had a most cordial meeting and an earnest friendly talk with the King of Belgium, in France. The two kings reviewed the troops, and afterwards dined together.

Allies' Progress North of Lys.

A Paris communique says: "To the northward of Lys we made appreciable progress. Our infantry, attacking at daybreak, carried in a single charge two lines of trenches, gaining five hundred metres and retaining a part of the village of Wiedendret, near Langemarck. We captured a ferryman's house on the right bank of the canal, half-way between Dixmude and Ypres. Possession of the house has been keenly disputed for a month. The enemy attempted unsuccessfully to compel us to evacuate it. We captured the ground by a violent bombardment.

There has been intermittent cannonading in the region of Arras-Champagne. There has been a most intense bombardment of Rheims. Our artillery destroyed several of the enemy's earthworks. Hot fighting continues in Argonne. We captured trenches and repulsed all counter-attacks.

Nothing New in Alsace.

There is nothing to report in Alsace-Lorraine.

German Battery Easily Defeated.

The narrative of an eye-witness says that the period from 26th to 28th November has been the quietest experienced for weeks. Though generally inactive, the Germans continued to press upon one quarter

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

where the Indians were stationed. On the 27th the enemy succeeded in occupying a portion of a trench on our right by sniping, close up and assaulting amidst a shower of bombs. They were, however, soon ejected. On the morning of the 28th a German battery was discovered on the left, out in the open, probably due to the failure of an attempt to move it during the night. Our guns did not fail to take advantage of their exposed position. The Germans made an unsupported attack on the French, which our left easily repulsed, the Germans losing four hundred killed and many prisoners captured.

German Officers' Gloomy View.

German officers, changing their tone, admit the failure of German strategy. They take a gloomy view of the future.

Siege Operations on Both Sides.

During the last few days there has been a notable cessation of the booming of heavy guns. Viewed as a whole, the scene is almost one of peace, when compared with a week ago. Fighting has again assumed the character of siege operations. Both sides have had time to dig themselves in. Having failed to break the Allies' line by frontal attacks, the enemy in some quarters are adopting siege methods.

Sir John French's Antwerp Despatch.

Dec. 4, 11.25 p.m.

A despatch by Field Marshal Sir John French to the Admiralty on the naval brigades which were assisting in the defence of Antwerp, declares that they were handled by Brig.-General Paris with great skill and boldness. The despatch says that, although the fortress was not saved, the Marines certainly delayed the enemy for a considerable time and enabled the Belgian Army to withdraw. They also destroyed war material and ammunition, which would have been of great value to the enemy. The Belgians afterwards proved a valuable asset to the Allies on the Yser; also, the moral effect on the Belgian Army by this necessarily desperate attempt to succour them was of great value to their use and efficiency.

German Infantry Attacks Repulsed.

Dec. 4, 5.45 p.m.

A Paris communique says there has been a fairly lively cannonade between the railway from Ypres to Roulers and the road from Hegelaers to Paschendale, where the enemy's infantry tried unsuccessfully to gain ground. We continue to organise the positions won at Vermelles. Calm prevails from the Somme to Argonne. Several German infantry attacks were repulsed in Argonne, notably at La Corne, north-west of the forest of La Gracie. There has been some cannonading in Woivre and Lorraine, but there is nothing to report in Alsace.

More German Prisoners Taken.

Dec. 5, 12.50 a.m.

An official despatch issued at Paris yesterday evening says no notable incident occurred along the whole front. On the right wing we advanced in the vicinity of Altkirch. Information has been received that, on December 2, we took 991 prisoners in the northern region alone.

Encouraging French Army Bulletin.

Dec. 5, 3.25 a.m.

A Paris official Army Bulletin, which gives a review of the war from the beginning, says that after General Joffre took the offensive on September 5th, the Germans still hoped to turn the French left and we hoped to turn their right; hence the race to the sea. The German movement failed, despite the advantage of a concentric front, and the Allies were able to create and maintain a barrier on the Yser. Here, for three weeks, twelve German Army Corps, assisted by four cavalry divisions, delivered repeated furious attacks in dense masses—in obedience to the Kaiser's behest to reach Calais or pierce the line at Ypres. We did not yield an inch of ground, but established ourselves impregnable. The battle of Ypres cost the Germans 120,000 men. Our forces are now as large as they were at the beginning of the campaign, and the quality of the troops is enormously improved. All are profoundly convinced of their superiority over the enemy and of eventual victory, while the Germans have sustained checks which will have far-reaching consequences. They have exhausted their reserves and their troops are now badly officered and badly trained.

(Official Telegram from British Foreign Office.)

Germany's Demands on Belgium.

Dec. 4, 12.15 a.m.

The German Governor of Brussels has demanded from Belgium a monthly payment of 35 million francs towards the upkeep of the army of occupation in that country, and a war indemnity of 375 million francs.

De Wet's Capture—A Confirmation.

The rebel De Wet, the chief leader of the rebellion in South Africa, has been surrounded and captured, with a commando of 52 men, at Waterburg, by Commander Brits.

Cruel Food Prices in Germany.

The Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts makes some interesting disclosures with regard to the prices of various foodstuffs in Germany. No maximum prices have been fixed for rice, beans, peas, etc., and prices have risen enormously. The price of rice has more than doubled itself since July. The price per ton of peas, which was from £12.10.0 to £15 in July, was from £27.10.0 to £45 in October.

Austria at the End of her Resources.

After six weeks the Austro-Hungarian war loan of £160,000,000 is only half subscribed. This failure shows the economic condition of the dual monarchy, which is almost at the end of its resources. A further loan will be impossible, as the people have already given all they possess. This is in striking contrast to conditions in England, where a loan of £350,000,000 was over-subscribed in eight days.

The Krupp Report Repeated.

It is reported that a foreign airman flew over Krupp's works and dropped bombs on the Cannon Hall.

Obstinate Fighting in Poland.

Dec. 5, 5.55 a.m.

A Petrograd official statement says that there was obstinate fighting on Thursday on the Glogno-Lowicz front and also on the roads towards Lodz and Piotrkof.

American Naval Contract.

Dec. 5, 5.55 a.m.

According to a Washington message, a contract has been signed for the completion of the naval dry dock at Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, on which work has been discontinued for two years.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The battle of Ypres cost the Germans 120,000 men.

A further Austrian war loan is impossible, as the people have already given all they possess.

The King has personally conferred the Order of Merit on Field Marshal Sir John French.

In view of the possibility of Portugal entering the war, the formation of a Coalition Cabinet is suggested.

The Germans are said to have exhausted their reserves, and their troops are badly officered and trained.

After a period of six weeks the Austro-Hungarian War Loan of 160 million pounds is half subscribed.

Captured German officers admit the failure of German strategy, and take a gloomy view of the future.

The new U.S. Ambassador to Paris has expressed his admiration of the patriotism and bravery of the French Army.

At the meeting of King George and the King of Belgium, King George invested King Albert with the Order of the Garter.

Having failed to break the Allies' line by frontal attacks, the enemy in some quarters is adopting siege methods.

Northward of the Lys the French infantry carried in a single charge two lines of trenches, gaining 500 metres.

The French have captured a ferryman's house on the right bank of the Ypres Canal, the possession of which has been keenly disputed for a month.

Russian armoured motors dashed into a German column on the Fabianitz-Lask road and scattered it with machine-gun fire, inflicting heavy losses.

The German Governor of Brussels has demanded from Belgium a monthly payment of 35 million francs and a War Indemnity of 375 million francs.

NEWS.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

The week-end sport is reported in this issue.

"Jottings by the Way" appear to-day on page 4.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

General news and some particulars of the holding up of a German steamer in America appear on page 3.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Sale of Woolens—G.P. Lamert's Sales Room—11 a.m.
Wednesday, Dec. 10.
Sale of Work and Concert, Union Church. Sale of Work—3 p.m.; Concert 9 p.m.
January 20.
Garden Fete, B.K. University. 3—7 p.m.

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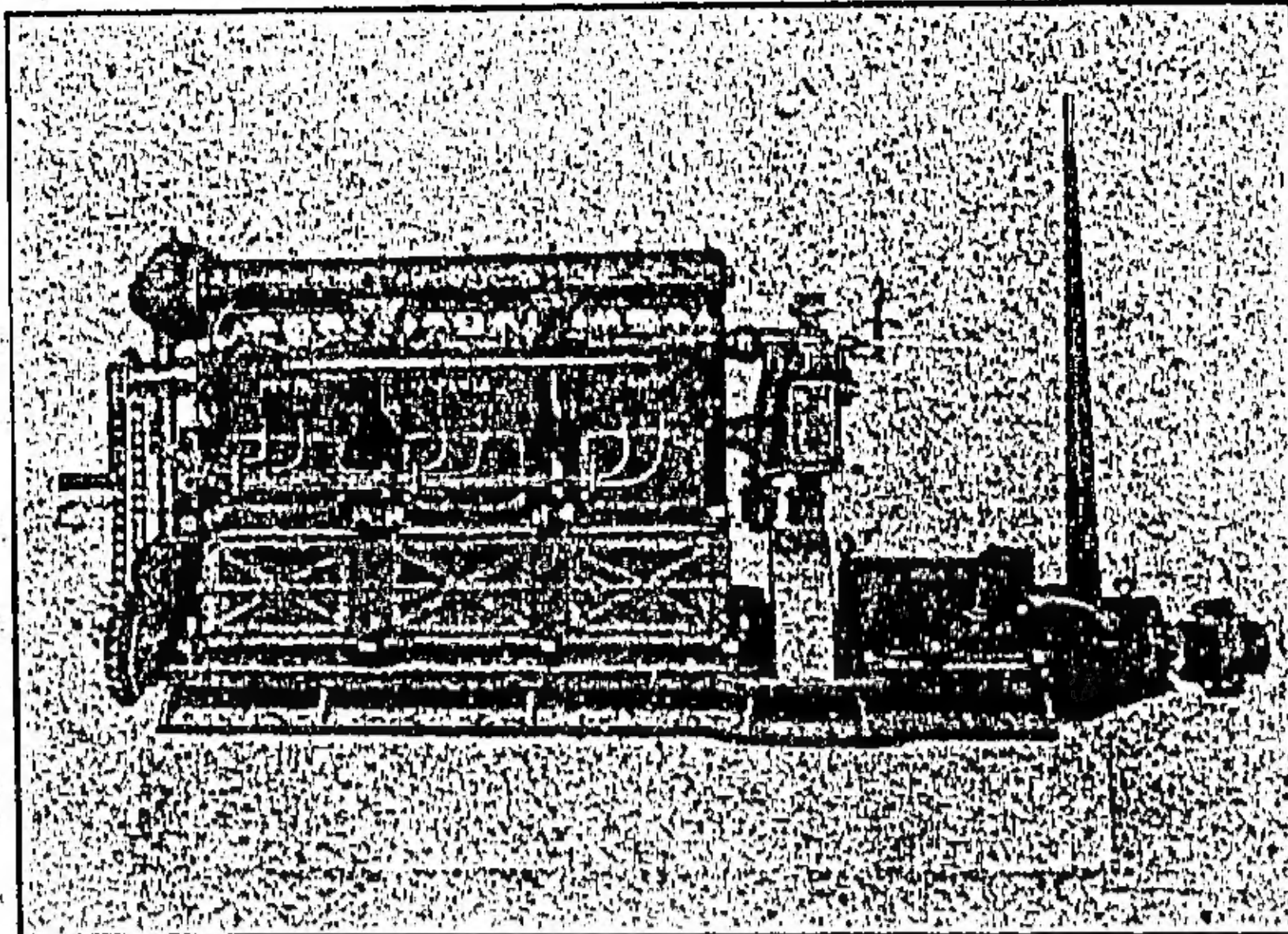
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South China Morning Post.

Time Will Tell.

The impending starvation of the masses in Germany and Austria-Hungary is operating to bring the war to a conclusion that will satisfy the Allies and those neutrals whose sympathies are undoubtedly with the great struggle against German militarism. Before a general uprising of famished people, thrones and dynasties, war lords and chancellors, armies and navies must soon be utterly powerless. Neither Germany nor Austria-Hungary is in such a condition yet, but British Foreign Office telegrams which appear in our columns today show that neither country can be far from it. The only outspoken newspaper in Germany, the *Vorwaerts*, the organ of the Socialist party, makes interesting disclosures regarding the soaring prices of various food-stuffs. Staples, such as rice, peas and beans, have more than doubled in price in Germany, since the war began.

Daily Press.

China's Mining Regulations.

The recent reply of the Wai-chiao Pu to Sir John Jordan's representations on the unsatisfactory nature of the Mining Regulations promulgated some four or five months ago provides further proof, if such were needed, of China's obstinate and unyielding attitude on this question. The Board's reply opens with so deliberate a *non possumus* that it is scarcely necessary to read further—"the said Regulations are laws enacted by the Government of this country and it is impossible to revise them before they have been put into force." When such a reply is given to representations that the Regulations in question are so unsuited for the purpose for which they are nominally designed that it will be impossible for them to be put into force, it is scarcely to be expected that the detailed "explanations" will afford much satisfaction. The two principal grievances, from the point of view of foreigners, are the Articles providing that foreign proprietors shall be placed under Chinese jurisdiction and limiting the extent to which foreign capital is to be permitted to participate. To the Minister's protest on this latter point the Board does not even take the trouble to reply, and dismisses the reference to Treaty obligations with a complacent assurance that the present Regulations are an improvement on those of the Manchu dynasty.

China Mail.

The United States and
The Philippines.

According to the Literary Digest (New York) the United States Congress has recently been discussing their "Pacific Policy," Congressman James E. Mann having given it a fresh stimulus by the views he expressed. One of Congressmen, we learn, says that it may have been a "statesmanlike policy," that Congressman Mann outlined when he said we should keep the Philippines indefinitely in view of the "inevitable" conflict to come between East and West for the command of the Pacific, and it may be that events in Europe only add weight to his arguments, but if so the press are in general unconvinced. Indeed, this speech of the Republican leader in the House of Representatives, being delivered at such a time as this, has been called "unfortunate," "silly," "rocking the boat," or "an almost criminal indiscretion," by papers of all shades of political affiliation, while to the usually impartial New York *Globe* (Ind.) it proves that Mr. Mann is "himself an unsafe leader with respect to international affairs." Even some who fully agree with Mr. Mann concerning the destiny of the Philippines find his speech a rather remarkable example of the "wrong-right" variety and regret that such a good argument was lost in the din of alarmist babble.

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SOLE AGENTS

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese
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GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. Heiser on Philippine Independence.

That the Philippine Islands are not yet ready for independence and self-government is the opinion of Dr. Victor G. Heiser, director general of the health department of the islands for the last 12 years. "The natives," said Dr. Heiser, "include one small clique of educated men, the same class that opposed Spain before the United States took the islands, the class to which Aguinaldo belonged. Should independence be granted this little party would assume absolute control of the islands, would put a stop to education and would promptly enslave the rest of the people."

Lectures on Education in China.

We understand that the Educational Association of Kiangsu is arranging to give a series of lectures on educational topics to elementary school teachers in the province. Messrs. Yu Ching-su and Ko Ping-wen and Mr. Crocker of the Y.M.C.A. have been asked to lecture on Hygiene in Schools, School Discipline and Physical Culture, respectively. A few days ago a letter was sent to the Governor asking him to instruct the principals of the various schools to send delegates to the forthcoming meeting. Since the Republic was established the education of this country has been deplorably neglected as many schools have had to be closed owing to shortness of funds. The proposal of the Kiangsu Educational Association to deliver lectures to school teachers was therefore warmly supported by all interested in the educational progress of the country and we hope it will infuse into our teachers a new-born enthusiasm which will benefit not only themselves and their students but also the general public. The Commercial Press, which is always on the alert for opportunities to show that it is eager to do its share in education, gave a reception to the school delegates last Wednesday. The guests numbered a little over 100 and a good time was enjoyed by all.—*National Review*.

Healthy Singapore.

There are fewer cases of illness in the European ward of the Tan Tock Seng Hospital than there have been for some considerable time, only thirteen patients being under treatment; and of these two are sufficiently convalescent to have been able to offer themselves for service at the front, and have been accepted, whilst amongst the remaining cases there are some whose sickness is not amenable to treatment, owing to advanced years.

Chinese Army and Navy.

The *Shan Pao* reports:—The other day at the office of the President there was a conference about the Army and the Navy. The President attended it personally. The reason for the conference was as follows:—It is impossible to know, in the European hostilities, who will win and how long the war will continue. The finance of the world greatly affects China and it is very important for China to meet the financial emergencies. The largest item of the expenditure of China is expense for the army and the navy though both departments have curtailed their expenses already and yet there are about \$70,000,000 per year as ordinary expenditure and the extraordinary expenditure is at least \$40,000,000 and there should be ways to meet this or there will be trouble. Thus the President proposes to instruct the Department of Finance to consolidate the land tax so as to meet the necessary expenditure.

Constitutional Reconstruction in China.

In spite of anxieties with respect to foreign aggression and with regard to the financing of the country, the authorities in Peking proceed with the work of constitutional reconstruction. At a meeting of the Constitution Committee a few days ago the general principles of the House of Representatives were discussed and the question was considered whether the Senate or the House should first be called into being. An interesting point raised was whether civil officials would be eligible for election as representatives. Both points remain to be settled later.—*National Review*.

NOTICE

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GERMAN STEAMER HELD.

Complaint lodged with American Admiral.

German Consul-General Von Schack protested to the port authorities this morning, says a San Francisco paper of October 6, because an armed guard from the cruiser *New Orleans* was placed aboard the German steamer *Alexandria* and a patrol watch was put on guard. The *Alexandria* is lying in the stream awaiting clearance. Collector of the Port Davis has notified the owners, known as the "Northern and Southern Steamship Company," that a bona fide list of the crew and officers of the *Alexandria* must be furnished by the ship so that no German fighting men can be carried by the ship to be transferred to men-of-war later on.

As soon as the list is furnished the customs men will inspect the *Alexandria*. When Baron Von Schack entered the office of Rear-Admiral Pond, supervisor of the naval district, to make his protest, he was asked to explain a group photograph, taken on board the German cruiser *Leipzig*, in which Dr. Simon Reimer appeared as an officer. The consul's only reply was a shrug of the shoulders.

Dr. Reimer is the man who has acted as an agent in the coal operations of the cruiser *Leipzig*, and who has been represented, first as a German naval expert, and, secondly, as an attaché of the consular service. It has been denied on several occasions in the past that he was identified in any way with the *Leipzig*.

He arrived in San Francisco on the steamer *Alexandria* several months ago, but his activities in this city did not become known until the case of the *Mazatlan* was taken up by the United States officials. The *Alexandria*'s manifest showed that Dr. Reimer had been taken aboard the vessel at sea. This led to a report that he had been transferred to the ship from the *Leipzig*, something which was denied at the office of the German Consulate.

Visited Leipzig. On the visit made to the *Leipzig* at this port, Dr. Reimer was a member of the party. When the government censors sealed up the wireless of the *Kosmos* steamer *Alexandria* and *Serapis* at Sausalito, another launch party that included the first officers of the two steamers and Dr. Reimer was overhauled off the heads and forced to return to port.

But it was in the case of the *Mazatlan* that he first loomed as an emissary of the German government. Testimony before the local authorities showed that Dr. Reimer had purchased the sacked coal discovered on board the *Mazatlan* from John Rothchild & Company, claiming that he was acting in behalf of the German consul. After the representation had been made that the coal was intended for delivery to parties in Mexico, and a \$20,000 bond had been posted,

FOR THE LADIES.

MADAME D. C. CASULLI, a Parisian Dressmaker and Certified Pupil of the "INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL" of Paris, once a Principal and a "Modelist" in the Firm of OLIVAN-BREVET, DOUILLET, and BEER of Paris—a Special Firm for purchases in Paris.

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Madame D. C. CASULLI, Peak Hotel, Rooms Nos. 91 and 92, Hongkong, 5th November, 1914.

The *Mazatlan* was permitted to sail. Captains Jensen and Zar Helle proceeded forth to San Pedro, where they joined the vessel; whereas Reimer, according to Government advice, made a direct trip to Mexico.

The owners of the *Sacramento*, the ship detained in San Francisco Bay for the last few weeks pending the government's decision on her registry, are eager to-day to put to sea after the long delay, says a San Francisco paper of October 9. The consignors of the cargo of coal, potatoes, groceries and foodstuffs believe the *Sacramento*, under an American flag, will soon be permitted to sail for Valparaiso.

The final issue of clearance papers may, however, be delayed a few days, according to Collector of Port J. O. Davis, as a complete record of the former *Alexandria*'s crew and cargo must be sent to Washington.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, commandant of the twelfth naval district, 30-day issued a statement denying that a protest had been entered at his office by the acting German consul, Von Schack, because of the placing of a guard on the *Sacramento* during the period of investigation of her ownership, nationality and probable destination.

A later statement says that until advice is received from Washington as to the decision of the department in dealing with the application for change of registry to the American flag of the former *Kosmos* steamer *Alexandria*, clearance will be denied the vessel by Mr. John O. Davis, Collector of the Port.

In the meantime, while the protest of the British Embassy at Washington is being considered, the North and South Steamship Company, purchaser of the German freighter, is going ahead with its plans to despatch the vessel to the west coast. The steamer is loading the "mysterious" coal from the steamers *Malville Dollar* and *Stanley Dollar* and she is otherwise being prepared for sea.

Cheering Thought. First Old Lady—"My dear, what do you think of this war? Isn't it terrible?" Second Old Lady—"Awful! But it can't last long; the Powers will surely intervene."—*Punch*.

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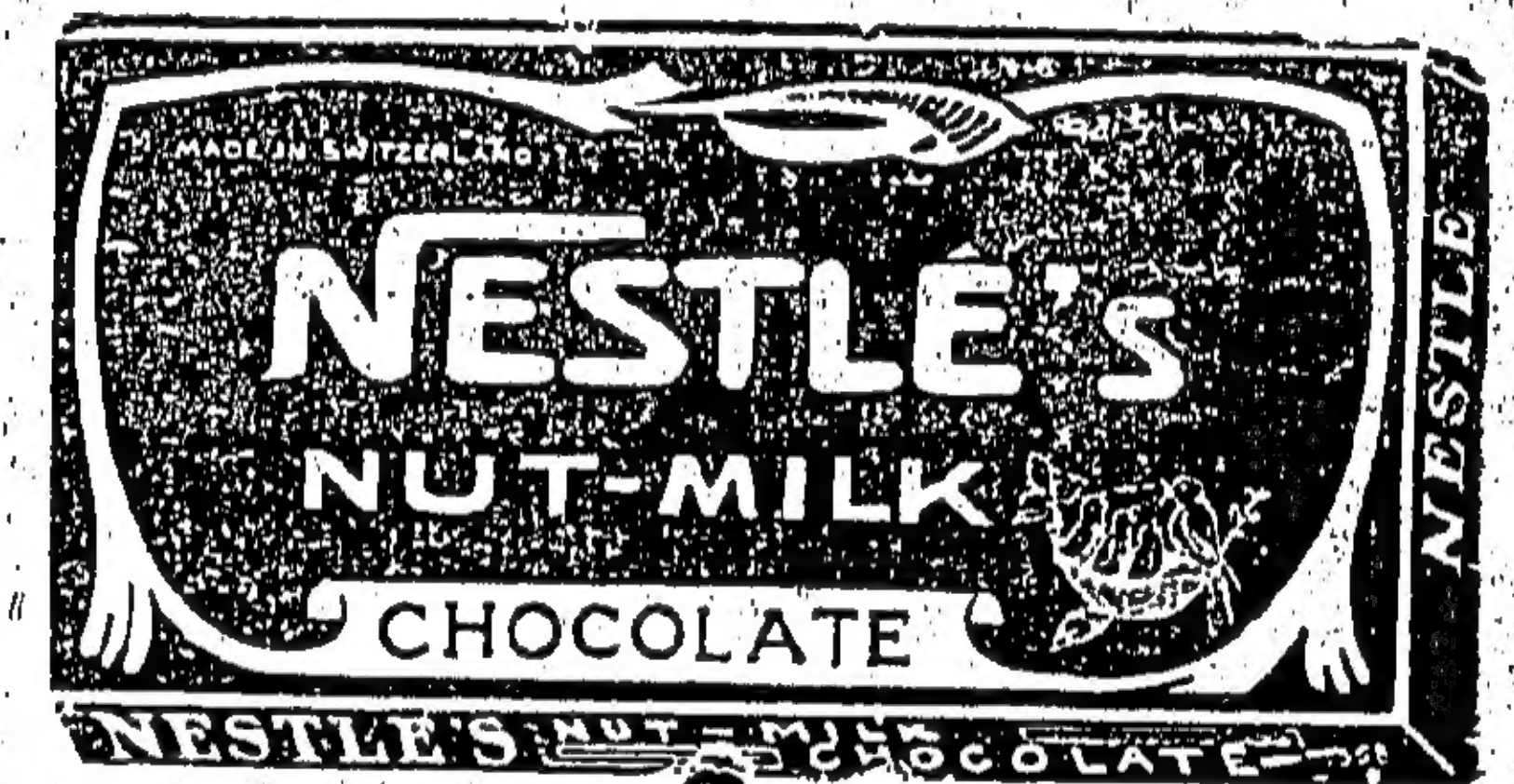
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WRECKED HOSPITAL SHIP.

Fifty Men Saved from the *Rohilla*.

Fifty men were saved on Oct. 31, from the wreck of the Government hospital ship *Rohilla*, which ran on the rocks south of Whitty. Some sixty men still remained on board the vessel. Some of the men on the *Rohilla*, in response to signals from the shore, decided to take the risk of swimming ashore. A number reached land safely, but others were drowned and their dead bodies washed up.

The ship is now in three parts, the bridge being the only refuge for those on board. The rocket widge fired rockets continually, failing, however, to establish communication. The upgang lifeboat got within twenty yards of the wreck to-day, but was driven off by the heavy seas. The *Whitty* and *Scarborough* lifeboats also failed to get to the *Rohilla*. The vessel was boom-

ing more submerged to-day, and seas were breaking over it.

The following survivors have been landed at Whitty:—Rev. Roland Allen, the Chaplain, Quartermaster, Luddy, second officer, Sergeant Creswell, M. Wilson, the junior Marconi operator, McMea, leading stoker Graham the fourth officer, Messrs. Ashcroft and Leithmurray, surgeons, Walter Matthews, the steward's assistant, Robertson, a stoker, and nursing sisters Bennett, Benington, Paterson and Hocking, Mr. Wootan, the boatswain, Dr. Wilson Hird, a well-known Birmingham surgeon, and leading shipwright Wallace Horscraft.

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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

MARRIAGE.

HILL—MARSHALL.—At the Union Church, on December 5th, by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, William Hill, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Hill, of Surrey, Eng., to Miss Janet Marshall, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Marshall, of H. M. Naval Yard, Hongkong.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

情無非并獲其智事閱訪探大正證言官宗限本

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1914.

BURDENS CHEERFULLY BORNE.

Nothing has been more inspiring since the outbreak of war than the magnificent manner in which our self-governing Colonies have responded to the call of the Mother Country. They have given of their bravest and best sons to fight against a common foe and have borne without a grumble the burdens, financial and otherwise, which the great crisis has imposed on those who have not been called upon to bear arms, but who, in many another direction, are helping forward the cause on which the whole resources of the Empire are staked. Our Colonists have entered this war every whit as wholeheartedly as have the people in the Old Country, and they are one and all equally confident as to the ultimate result. As at home, so in our overseas possessions: there are some who do not realise to the full the power nor the force of the enemy; the magnitude of our task is somewhat overlooked, perhaps, in the general feeling of confidence. But, none the less, all are fully alive to the fact that the enemy must be fought, and fought to a finish, too. Whatever is lacking in knowledge, is more than made up in true British enthusiasm and pluck.

We referred a moment ago to the burdens which this war has brought along. Some idea of what these are may be gained from taking the case of Australia, whose wonderful loyalty in this crisis has filled every Britisher with feelings of deep pride. Germany has for very many years been one of Australia's very best customers, both in wool and in metals. It need not be wondered at, therefore, that the war has meant a serious collapse of the Australian wool market, nor that the chief mines have either been closed down or are being worked half-time so as to avoid unemployment. Fortunately, however, the war came at a time when the country was at the very zenith of its prosperity; the banks are in a very strong position, and squatters are able to hold their wool, if necessary. It is perceived, however, that it will take years before Australia is again the prosperous nation she has been of late years. According to a statement which we read the other day, the war had long since reduced the country's prosperity by almost half, while hardly a single man out of ten but had to acknowledge that his income had been cut down.

These are some of the economic effects which have inevitably sprung from the war in one Colony alone. But how do the people bear the burdens? Willingly and cheerfully to a degree. On every hand there is evidence that the same spirit of dogged endurance is manifesting itself in Australia and the other Colonies as in the dear old Motherland. To put it in the words of a prominent Australian, "we know what Churchill—whom we all admire—means when he says we have only to endure to win." This war is a great test of the Empire's powers of endurance; and we know that in the test the Empire will not be found wanting.

Maximum Prices.

We notice that the Food Committee has again been at work, in fixing the price of American lemons and in permitting an additional charge of 8 per cent. (15 per cent. as against 7 per cent. previously) on certain articles if paid for in subsidiary coinage. There are probably good reasons for these decisions, but what the average householder wants to know is why definite prices are not fixed for certain other articles which are in common use, but which do not find a place in the official list. Many of these articles are used much more extensively than American lemons, and if they were definitely priced there would be no chance of the compradore indulging in his favourite little game of squeeze.

Why Not Fix All Prices?

The official answer to this would no doubt be that it is laid down that in the case of articles not enumerated in the list, more than 15 per cent. above the price prevailing on the outbreak of war, or just before, is not allowed. But it is common knowledge that this order is being constantly ignored. To take matches only, which are an everyday necessity, whereas previously a dozen boxes could be bought for five cents, to-day twelve cents are asked and charged. The average householder cannot be bothered to settle down and work out percentages to ascertain whether or not he is being over-charged. Why not fix the rates on all articles in common use, and revise them from time to time as necessary? If it can be done in the case of certain commodities why not in regard to matches, jams, etc.? We see no reason. If there is one, we should be glad to know what it is.

A Serious Case.

What Mr. Hazeland described as one of the worst cases that had come under his notice was heard at the Magistracy on Saturday, when an enterprising Chinese was charged, not only with offering for sale pork that was unfit for human food, but with forging the Food Inspector's mark. The magistrate gave this individual short shrift, by means of a hundred dollars' fine with the alternative of three months' Government rice diet, we are glad to see. It is to be hoped that the news of the conviction and smart punishment will be spread as widely as possible among other local meat-vendors. The man, whether Chinese or European, who seeks to make money by selling poisonous food deserves all that the magistrates can give him in the way of tough penalties, and we should bear with no little satisfaction that the Government had raised the maximum of punishment that can be awarded in such cases; for to trifle with food may be to commit murder. Chinese Laundrymen as Students.

According to a Washington report, one of the many Chinese dodges employed for smuggling Celestial laundrymen into the United States is the passing off of these gentry as "students." Students, of course, are exempt from the ordinary exclusion law; consequently, so we are informed, the smugglers have an amiable practice of importing Chinese lads into the country, placing them at one or other of the schools, on the understanding that they will subsequently proceed to some university; then taking them away when vacation time comes round and putting them to the more lucrative calling of washerman's work. If the report be true, it cannot be said to reflect very great credit on the vigilance of the immigration authorities. It should not be so Herculean a task to keep track of the comparatively few Chinese who are allowed to enter the States.

THE COAL MARKET.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough's coal report, dated December 6, states:—

Coals Expected.—Japan, 27,800 tons; Dairen, 10,100 tons.

Arrivals.—November 18, Erimo Maru, 4,600 tons Moji, sold; 21, Dainichi Maru, 3,800 tons Moji, sold; 21, Nanyo Maru, 3,750 tons Fushun, sold; 23, Fukui Maru, 5,100 tons Moji, sold; 25, Matsura Maru, 4,560 tons Moji, sold; 27, Heijun Maru, 1,760 tons Hongay, sold; 27, Heculars, 5,700 tons Chinwangtao, sold.

Sales.—Small sales reported.

DAY BY DAY.

ALWAYS LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN. IT IS A CHEAP MEDICINE. MERRIMENT IS A PHILOSOPHY NOT WELL UNDERSTOOD. IT IS THE SUNNY SIDE OF EXISTENCE.—Byron.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 63; fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 59; fine.

The Mails.
The American Mail.—Due to arrive to-morrow.

Siberian Mail.—Due to arrive to-morrow.

Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day at 2 p.m.

Siberian, Canadian and U.K. Mails.—Close to-morrow at 11 a.m.

Count the Columns.
On Saturday the Telegraph published 42 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 38 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 97.16d.

Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.

Mr. C. S. Gubbay, of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., has joined the Board of the Canton Insurance Office, Limited.

Back Again.

A Chinese, who returned from banishment, was sent to prison for six months, by Mr. Wood at the Police Court this morning.

Y.W.C.A. (Women's Institute) Members and friends are invited to a sale of work at St. Paul's College on Saturday, 19th December, from 3.30 to 5.30 p.m.

Robbed Whilst Asleep.

A pair of gold bangles valued at \$60 are reported to have been stolen from a woman whilst she was asleep at 481, Queen's Road West.

Thief Punished.

The larceny from the person of 22 cents, in front of the Sun On Company's stores on Saturday evening, was responsible for a Chinese being sent to prison for three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Advent Lectures.

The Bishop of Victoria will to-morrow (Tuesday) continue his course of Advent Lectures for ladies at 10.45 a.m. in his private chapel at St. Paul's College. The subject for to-morrow is the parable of the Ten Virgins.

Stole Firewood.

For stealing two bundles of firewood, valued at twelve cents, Mr. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, sent a Chinese to prison for six weeks with four hours' stock. There was a previous conviction against the defendant.

Alleged Village Robbery.

Another alleged robbery from Mak Tau village is reported.

It appears that five men forced their way into a house and got away with property valued \$175. They threatened the occupant of the house with violence should he attempt to hinder them or to raise any alarm.

Lecture.

A lecture on the Moon was delivered to the students of St. Stephen's College on Saturday evening by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. The lecturer's remarks were followed with much interest and the various photographs, diagrams, etc. proved very interesting. At the close, Mr. Macdonald was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks. The warden (Rev. A. D. Stewart) presided.

Alleged Armed Robbery.

Inspector Gerrard reports an alleged armed robbery from Shanghai Street, Yau-mat, which occurred on Saturday night. The house is that of a rent collector and the men are reported to have attacked it in a most determined manner. They were five in number and were each armed with revolvers. They overpowered the occupants and got away with \$120 in money, two watches valued \$10 and \$12 worth of clothing. One man has been arrested on suspicion.

Trade Openings.

The latest trade enquiry list issued by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, states that Hongkong importers are invited to correspond with American dealers in oatmeal and rolled oats, hardware, automobile and bicycle tyres and proprietary medicines, hand-operated vacuum cleaners, millinery, feathers, saddlery, hardware, dashes, fenders, etc., food products, import and export, motor trucks and automobiles, flour, rice, machinery, power plants, sugar cane mills, etc.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE PLIGHT OF GERMANY.

A Hopeless Outlook for the Kaiser.

A week ago, Field Marshal Sir John French, in a despatch dealing with the battle of Ypres, regretted the heavy casualties which had been sustained, but added that "at least three as many of the enemy are hors de combat." What those losses were to Germany is now made known from French sources, for the official Army bulletin, reviewing the war from the beginning, states that the battle of Ypres alone cost the enemy no fewer than 120,000 men. That gives some idea of the wastage of life which the war is inflicting on the Armies of the Kaiser. The same report reveals how had a plight the Germans now find themselves in, compared with the Allies. The French forces, we are told, are now as large as they were at the beginning of the war, while the quality of the troops is enormously improved. That, at any rate, cannot be said of the enemy, for with all the Germans' Reserves called up, every loss sustained is reducing the size of the Army, while the quality of the forces is made evident by the statement which says that the troops are now badly officered and trained.

Our Advantages.

We have known for some time now that mere boys and middle-aged men have been called up by Germany to fill the gaps in the battle-line, and it has been admitted by the Allies that some of these have been fighting well. But it is enough that their turn has come so soon. Even if it were assumed that Germany is using up her men as rapidly as France, or even not so rapidly, but is using them up fast, it follows that the entry of fresh British armies on the scene must do the work against the Kaiser. That is putting it at the best for the Germans, for we have already explained that the wastage suffered by the enemy is greater than that which the Allies are called upon to bear. Now the war has very plainly become not a matter of weeks, but of months and half-years, and it is this fact which is all in favour of the Allies. It is a supreme test of endurance, and with the losses working out as they are at present, we shall have large and efficient forces left when the Germans are completely exhausted.

Gloomy Views.

Some weeks ago we took occasion to note that the helplessness of the struggle was beginning to dawn on the German soldiers in the field, and that although they continued to make half-hearted attacks, the old spirit seemed to be knocked out of them. The great losses of officers, and the appearance in the fighting line of second and third rate troops, were then clearly exercising a disintegrating effect. Now we see that the officers themselves are being disheartened by the failure of German strategy, and, according to an official British statement, they take a gloomy view of the future. One does not wonder at that, for we now have the sight of a so-called invading army fighting strictly defensive actions, with occasional fierce counter-attacks, not a single one of which has been successful.

Austria on Her Last Legs.

Poor old Austria is in even a worse plight than her big partner, Germany. After six weeks, the war loan of £160,000,000 is only half subscribed. Contrast this with the position of England, where a loan more than double the size has been more than covered in eight days. More than that, a further loan, we are informed, is impossible, as the people have already given all they possess. In view of this state of affairs, the taking of Belgrade, or of any other place, is of no avail whatever. For what is the use of taking fresh territory if the nation cannot even keep itself going? As it is with Austria to-day, so will it be with Germany to-morrow. Economic pressure alone will be enough to bring the German Empire to its knees.

GENERAL KELLY'S SON.

An Improvement Reported.

Major General F. H. Kelly, O.B., has received a telegram from the Secretary, War Office, London, stating that Captain E. H. Kelly, R.E., is reported as wounded in the right shoulder, hand and leg by a hand grenade. His condition was improving on the 3rd December.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY

No vandalism about the Sanitary Board. In fact, in its Notice as to house-cleaning, it goes out of its way to mention that carved, painted or polished woodwork need not be limewashed. We take off our hat to such considerate broadmindedness.

"Highlanders drawing water," says the *Manchester Guardian*. Seemingly, they drew something stronger at the City Hall stunt, on St. Andrew's night.

The Germans haven't quite cornered vandalism, after all. Society yet has to decide upon an adequate reward for the man who could not only write the word "Kaiserina" but could add to his iniquities by making it rhyme with "St. Helena."

The beautifying of our Priya continues apace. The latest artist to triumph concerns Queen's Statue Pier, to which a handsome bamboo pig-pen (transition Sandwich Island period) is being added.

Another list, headed "Germanies for the Troops," has been issued locally. The said troops will probably find: "2 skirts, 0 winter costumes, and 7 feather boas," particularly useful.

Three rooms in Kowloon are advertised as to let. The rent is "\$75 furnished, \$80 unfurnished." That must be "some" furniture, when fifteen dollars a month is knocked off the bill to anybody who will give it house-room.

Saturday's Telegraph heads a paragraph "Newchwang: Port Statistics." We understand that some super-sensitive readers are beginning to tremble lest our next Saturday's issue should volunteer anything in the way of Hongkong Sherry and Bitters Statistics.

"French machine-gun on the march," is a Home paper's heading to a news item. We wish a picture had been attached; we should love to see this new stride in the way of mechanical motive power illustrated.

From an article in a Peking journal, headed "Pseudo sons of Heaven," the name of the Kaiser is omitted—an intimation, we take it, that our contemporary does not propose to challenge Willie's claim to be the genuine article.

The New York *Outlook*, while bemoaning the scarcity of reliable news from the seat of war, comforts its soul with the reflection: "But correspondence is beginning to arrive from American journalists." That's done it.

"What Germany needs is a few more colonies," naively observes a Philadelphia paper. Just so; and what we need is a few hundred thousand dollars—which we see our way to handling on the same day (somewhere about the time of the Greek K lends) as Germany gets those colonies.

A Dutch paper from Java observes: "It appears that the Germans are being constantly driven back." We too had formed a somewhat similar opinion, but hesitate to express it now, for fear of being accused of plagiarism.

Under the head of "Rewards for Chinese Troops," a Shanghai paper states that Lieut. General Chang "has been given an official suit of clothes." We seem to scent the beginnings of a libel action here. Quite a number of official suits of clothes are served out at (e.g.) Victoria Gaol every year.

POLICE INSPECTOR'S DEATH.

Interment at Happy Valley on Saturday.

The mortal remains of the late Police Inspector David McHardy were laid to rest at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon, amid manifestations of regret. The burial service was conducted by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

There was an extraordinarily large number of mourners, among them being the widow and three children, the Hon. Mr. C. Messer, (Captain Superintendent of Police) Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, (D.S.P.), Chief Inspector Gourlay, Inspectors W. Morrison, W. Withers, M. O'Sullivan, P. O'Sullivan, R. Fenton, A. Gordon, W. G. Gerrard, and Garrod, Acting Inspectors Kent and Angus, Inspector Sim, Sergeant Brazil, Captain Hutchison, (A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor), Inspector McEwen (Sanitary Department), Mr. R. Watt (Postal Dept.), Mr. G. Watt (Revenue Dept.), Mr. W. Glendinning (Tramway Co.), Capt. Milroy, and representatives of the Craighower Cricket Club, the Tai Koo Docks, the Warders' Mess, Victoria Gaol, the Kowloon Bowling Club, Mr. A. Watson (Sanitary Dept.) and Inspector McIver (Harbour Office).

Among the large number of magnificent floral tributes were those sent by:—

Mr. J. R. Wood, the Hon. Mr. Mol. Messer, (Capt. Supt. of Police), Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse (Deputy Supt. of Police), Mr. T. H. King (Assistant Supt. of Police), Chief Insp. Gourlay, Inspector Morrison; Mr. R. Duncan; Capt. Laing and Jenkyns; Mr. and Mrs. A. Conan Thornhill; Mr. and Mrs. C. Bond; Mr. and Mrs. Davitt (Ping Shan); Insp. P. O'Sullivan; J. Leonard and family; the Naval Yard Police; G. J. C. Chambers; Sgt. and Mrs. Boulger; Mr. and Mrs. W. Kent; the Mess at No. 7 Police Station; Mr. H. H. Taylor; Mr. W. Knight; Shaukiwan Police Mess; Staff of Hongkong Telegraph; Insp. and Mrs. Terrett; Fire Station Mess; Sgt. and Mrs. McKay (Sam Sui Po); Mr. and Mrs. S. Musso; Mr. and Mrs. J. Oxberry; Mr. and Mrs. P. Angus (Shaukiwan); Mr. and Mrs. Green; Craighower C. C.; the European Detective Staff; Mr. P. Oliver; Central Police Constables' Mess; Insp. Withers; Insp. and Mrs. Sim (Kowloon Old City); the European Staff, Victoria Gaol; A. O'Connor; H. Ruttonjee and Son; Revenue Officers; Import and Export Department; Naval Yard Police; Corinthian Yacht Club; Willie McLeod; Mr. and Mrs. A. Grimmett; Kowloon C. C.; Mrs. E. H. McEwen; Sgt. and Mrs. Calliford; R. G. McEwen; Kowloon Docks (Messrs. D. S. Cooper, W. M. Johnston, A. M. Simpson); Edith McLeod; Mr. A. Charlton; Sgt. and Mrs. Blackman; Mr. and Mrs. J. McLeod; Sergeants at No. 2 Police Station; Mr. and Mrs. Brazil (Aberdeen); European Police Constables at No. 2 Station; Police Recreation Club; Sergeants at the Water Police Station; Insp. Kerr; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Millar; Insp. and Mrs. Gordon (Water Police Station); H. Coombs; Cheung Chan Police Station; Civil Service O.C.; Mr. and Mrs. Woolley; the Craighower C.C.; Robert and George Watt; Insp. Sergeants' Mess, Central Police Station; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kerr; Staff of China Mail; Mrs. J. Williamson and daughter; the Police Constables (Water Police); Inspectors R. Fenton and R. MacDonald; Inspector and Mrs. Gerrard (Yau-mat); Inspector P. O'Sullivan; the Chinese Constables at Bay View Station; Tang Sui-bun; Yau Han-fuk; Chinese Revenue Officers; Chan Kwai-sang; Tang Yu; Chinese Detective Staff; Hang Hang; Sikhs' Mess No. 2 Police Station; Ng Ping and Wong Chook-kai; Tang Hong; Detective Cheung Ng; Central Police Station; Chinese Mess No. 1 Station; Tang Kan; No. 2 Station; Sgt. Badian Singh; Sgt. Interpreter Cheung Pang; No. 2 Station; Chinese Constable Staff; No. 2 Station; Ng Chiu; No. 2 Station; Sgt. Interpreter Wong Ping-chiu; Li Yee; No. 2 Station; San Tai; No. 2 Station; Tsun Wan Yat Po.

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC
ROYAL MAIL.
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong

Sailings Temporarily Withdrawn

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPERESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,350 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPERESS OF ASIA" via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA," "EMPERESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTEAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc. Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China. Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VCEUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Poochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	10th Dec.	14th Dec.
CHANGSHA	7th Jan.	10th Jan.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Kitano Maru Capt. Cope Fushimi Maru Capt. Trizawa	T. 16,000 T. 25,000 WEDNES., 23rd Dec., at 10 a.m. WEDNES., 30th Dec., at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Awa Maru Capt. Hori Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi	T. 12,500 T. 12,500 TUES., 15th Dec., at noon. TUES., 29th Dec., at noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda Nikko Maru Capt. E. Takeda	T. 13,500 T. 9,600 WEDNES., 16th Dec., at noon. WED., 13th Jan., at noon.
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CALCUTTA, via S'hai, Penang & Rangoon	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,000 SATUR., 26th Dec.
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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Hakushika Maru Capt.	T. 5,000 MON., 7th Dec.
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S'HAIR and Kobe	Kirin Maru Capt. Tada	T. 5,000 TUESDAY, 8th Dec.
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S'HAIR and Kobe	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date	T. 12,500 FRIDAY, 18th Dec.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 TUESDAY, 15th Dec., at 5 p.m.
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KOBE & Yokohama	Katori Maru Capt. B. Kon	T. 2,000 THURS., 17th Dec., at 11 a.m.
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Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	" 1st February
Kashima	20,000 "	" 23rd February
Mishima	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Asuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	8th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	8th Dec. at 4 p.m.
PHOI & H'PHONG	Sungkiang	9th Dec. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	10th Dec. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhsu," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships, electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Agents.

Hongkong 7th Dec., 1914.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Will sail on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjilmanoeck	S'HAIR	1st half Dec.	JAVA	1st half Dec.
Tjilmanoeck	JAVA	1st half Dec.	S'HAIR	1st half Dec.
Tjilmanoeck	JAPAN	1st half Dec.	JAVA	1st half Dec.
Tjilmanoeck	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	S'HAIR	1st half Jan.
Tjilmanoeck	JAPAN	2nd half Dec.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tjilmanoeck	S'HAIR	2nd half Dec.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tjilmanoeck	JAPAN	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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York Building.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA;
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.

Displacement.

Tons & Speed

Shinyo Maru 22,000 - 21 knots " H'kong, Tues., 8th Dec.

Chiyo Maru 22,000 - 21 knots " H'kong, Tues., 5th Jan.

The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave Kobe for Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco on Tuesday, 1st December.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.50.

" " " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Kiyo Maru 17,300 - 15 knots 9th Jan.

Thence by TRANS-ANDIN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

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KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St Albans		19th Dec.
Aldenhams	2nd Jan.	29th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailching ...	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 8th Dec. at 1 p.m.
Haiyang ...	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 11th Dec. at 1 p.m.
Hailan ...	J. W. Evans	TUES., 15th Dec. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Halmun.....[A. H. Stewart] WED., 9th Dec. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lauback & Co.,

General Managers.

Oil Engines for Naval Purposes.

Though much has been expected of oil engines for the propulsion of naval craft, up to the present time most of the work of a practical nature that has been accomplished in this direction has been confined to vessels of the smaller classes, says the *National Review*. No application whatever has yet been made of the oil motor to the propulsion of battleships. Much experimental work has, of course, been carried out on land with engines of a type destined finally to be employed in battleships and similar vessels; but the fact that this work has been going on for the past two or three years gives some indication of the difficulties which have been experienced in the design and construction of large oil engines suitable for driving battleships. The propulsion of large warships by Diesel engines is at the moment quite out of the question. But while the marine motor is not as yet exercising any influence upon capital vessels, it is nevertheless becoming more and more important in relation to subsidiary craft, and its adaptation for more important purposes is probably only a matter of time. The rapidity of the progress of the submarine is itself a proof of the great advances that have been made with the oil engine. It may be said at the present time that the limitations of submarines depend very largely upon the limitations of the oil engines for their propulsion. Although the size of submarines has increased greatly during the past few years owing to the possibility of constructing much more powerful engines suitable for their propulsion, it is generally agreed that the development that has occurred is small compared with that which is essential in future if the submarine is to reach that degree of importance in naval warfare that many authorities foresee for it. The largest and most modern types of submarine possessed by the three leading European Powers bear a remarkable similarity in their size and general effectiveness in warfare. They are for the most part equipped with Diesel engines of a total power in the neighbourhood of 2,000 h.p. on twin screws, except that in the case of one or two of the late French boats steam turbines are to be installed of perhaps slightly greater power. In each country, however, urgent attempts are being made to evolve successful Diesel engines for submarine propulsion of much greater power than those which have hitherto been employed. The output now aimed at for each motor is 2,500 h.p., giving a total of 5,000 h.p. for the boat, with which, it is anticipated, a speed of about 20 knots on the surface will be attained, as compared with the maximum of 16 knots at present possible. At the same time the size of the vessels would be much increased, and it is hoped that by proper armament they would become much more important offensive weapons. These larger engines are actually under construction and are not merely paper designs; in some cases for instance, in France—the boat itself has actually been laid down. Too much importance, however, need not be attached to this point, as in the case of some of the earlier French submarines it was not until some two or three years after the boat was built that the oil engines were installed, owing to the difficulties that were encountered in their construction. But it is evident that ultimately these engines will be built in a satisfactory manner, and immediately this is the case, the size of the submarines and their speed will be increased considerably, and their advantages over the present designs will be so great as to render the existing craft almost obsolete. The oil engine is making headway in other directions than in submarines. Several countries have now one or two coastal defence gunboats which are driven by oil engines. One of the latest is a Dutch craft in which a remarkable engine installation has been

(Continued on page 9.)

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pindon Haddock, Kippers &c.
AT WYANDRA GATE

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).
 For Steamship On
 T'SIN via S'ow & S'hai Cheongshing Tues, 8th Dec. at d'light
 SANDAKAN.....Hinsang Tues, 8th Dec. at noon
 S'PORE, Pang & O'outta.....Onsang Tues, 8th Dec. at 3 p.m.
 HOIHOW & Haiphong.....Taksang Wed, 9th Dec. at noon
 S'hai, Kobe & Moji.....Kutsang Sat, 12th Dec. at d'light
 MANILA.....Yuensang Sat, 12th Dec. at 3 p.m.
 SHANGHAI.....Wosang Sun, 13th Dec. at d'light
 SHANGHAI.....Esang Tues, 15th Dec. at d'light
 MANILA.....Loongsang Sat, 19th Dec. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 15 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
 Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
 For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.

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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMEWARD.

For Steamers Date of Departure
 LONDON & HULL.....Merionethshire.....30th Dec.
 LONDON.....Radnorshire.....19th Jan.
 TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.
 VICTORIA, VVER, STLE.....Glengyle.....15th Jan.
 TACOMA & PLAND.....
 VIA HONOLULU.....
 VICTORIA, VVER, STLE.....
 TACOMA & PLAND.....
 Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
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 Agents.
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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

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WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2 3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

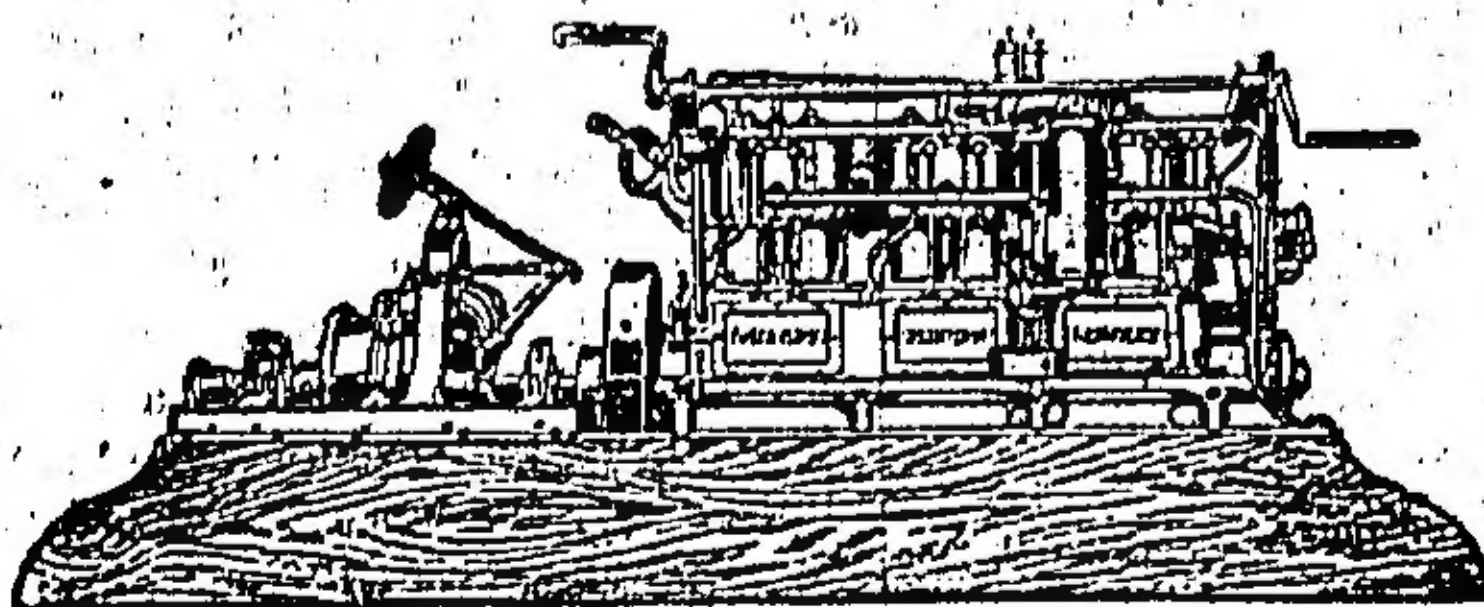
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

Agents for:—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.

C.B. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

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11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

Telephone No. 211.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Europe, via Singapore etc.	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	5, Dec.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental	P. & O.	5, Dec.
London & Hull	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	20, Dec.
London & Genoa via S'pore, &c.	Nagoya	P. & O.	1, Jan.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	19, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	8, Dec.
Victoria, B.C., & Tacoma, etc.	(Mexico M.)	O. S. K.	9, Dec.
B'ton & New York via Suez Canal	O. of Bristol	B. L. L.	11, Dec.
Via S'hai & S'hai &c.	Awa M.	N.Y. K.	15, Dec.
San Francisco via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	16, Dec.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	22, Dec.
New York via Panama Canal	Chalister	D. & Co.	5, Jan.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	9, Jan.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, &c.			
Tacoma & Portland &c.	Glengyle	J. M. Co.	15, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Taiyuan	B. & S.	8, Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	16, Dec.
Australian Ports	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	23, Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	5, Dec.
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	6, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	8, Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	8, Dec.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	H'shika M.	N. Y. K.	9, Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	11, Dec.
Moji and Kobe	Banri M.	D. & Co.	21, Dec.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Sungkiang	B. & S.	22, Dec.
Singapore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	22, Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nile	P. & O.	27, Dec.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'lon &c.	Surat	B. L.	28, Dec.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, &c.			
Penang & Colombo	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tiawang	J.C.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tiawan	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiawan	J.C.J. L.	F. half N.
Japan	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	F. half D.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	F. half J.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

The s.s. "CHALISTER."

sails hence on or about the 6th January.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914

Agents.

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong 9th October, 1914

General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. PERSIA arrived at Manila on the 5th inst., was despatched from that port for Hongkong on Sunday the 6th inst. and is expected to arrive here on Tuesday morning.

The P. M. s.s. KOREA, carrying the mails from the United States, left Yokohama on Wednesday, Dec. 3, for Hongkong, via Manila, and is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on Monday, Dec. 14.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Danish East Asiatic Line's Motorship TONGKING left Singapore on 2nd December and is due to arrive on 8th Dec.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Eumaeus, Br. s.s. 4,266, T. Baetons, 30th Nov.—Singapore, 24th Nov.—B. & S.
 Mexico Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,760, N. Kobayashi, 29th Nov.—Shanghai, 28th Nov.—Gen.—O. S. K.
 Duneris, Br. s.s. 1,211, O. D. Legio, 1st inst.—Bangkok, 21st ult.—Rice—B. L.
 St. Albans, Br. s.s. 2,538, E. S. Baiks, 1st inst.—Melbourne, 29th Oct., Gen.—G. L. & Co.
 Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1st Dec.—Manila, 25th ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
 Kamchev, Br. s.s. 1,450, J. A. Martin, 1st inst.—Sakon, 24th ult.—Rice and Gen.—Chinese.
 Tosa Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,610, S. Takano, 2nd inst.—Singapore, 24th ult., Gen.—N. Y. K.
 Rangoon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,316, Nomura, 2nd inst.—Singapore, 24th ult., Gen.—N. Y. K.
 Chennan, Br. s.s. 1,355, W. L. Jones, 2nd inst.—Shanghai, 29th ult., Gen.—B. & S.
 Iyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,918, S. Hirasa, 3rd inst.—Singapore, 27th ult., Gen.—N. Y. K.
 Chungking, Br. s.s. 1,308, Lewis, 3rd inst.—Swatow, 2nd inst., Gen.—B. & S.
 Taming, Br. s.s. 1,356, G. H. Pennefather, 4th inst.—Manila, 1st inst., Gen.—B. & S.
 Harbin Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,001, 4th inst.—Mito, 28th ult., Gen.—M. B. K.
 Chihli, Br. s.s. 1,351, Lloyd, 3rd inst.—Bangkok, 23rd ult., Gen.—B. & S.
 Tijmanook, Br. s.s. 3,521, 4th inst.—Amoy, 3rd inst., Gen.—J.C.J. L.
 Hangsang, Br. s.s. 1,356, S. Wilde, 3rd inst.—Singapore, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
 Singan, Br. s.s. 1,047, H. Trowbridge, 4th inst.—Haiphong, 2nd inst., Rice—B. & S.
 Jade, Br. s.s. 355, J. Penner, 5th inst.—Haiphong, 2nd inst., Rice—W. Jack.
 Tamahn, Br. s.s. 4,047, S. S. Hallmhead, 4th inst.—San Francisco, 7th ult. Bulk oil—S. O. Co.
 Chiyeun, Chinese s.s. 1,177, D. D. Ross, 5th inst.—Shanghai, 2nd inst., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.
 Kashing, Br. s.s. 1,134, G. Byers, 4th inst.—Shigon, 23th ult., Rice—B. & S.
 Anbul, Br. s.s. 1,258, Eddy, 4th inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.
 Miyazaki Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,898, T. Teranaka, 4th inst.—Japan, Gen.—N. Y. K.

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.THE Company's Steamship
"IYO MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 10th December, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914.

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

From CALOUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KWONGSANG"

having arrived from the above ports Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 3rd inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1914.

TO SAIL

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Through Bills of Lading can be issued to
New York, Chicago and all interior points in U.S.A.

The Steamship

"YAROSLAVL"

will be despatched for the above port on or about
15th December.

Also calling at Seattle if sufficient inducement offers.

This fine steamer has excellent accommodation for
first and second class passengers.

For Rates of Freight, passage money, etc. apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

THE AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN (WESTWARD) LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL."

Captain Henderson, will be despatched as above on Wednesday, the 9th December.

For freight etc. apply to:—

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1914.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
 All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
 Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER ALL AT QUAYRY STRING TIES	SPRINGS	WRAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	150' top 120' bottom	30'	7' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	311'	74'	15' 6"	7' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	264'	45' 3"	24'	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	240'	50'	24'	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	220'	50'	24'	7' 6"
WAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	460'	18'	30'	7' 6"
ABERDEEN					
Howe Dock	410'	24'	24'	3' 6"
2 LARGEST DOCK	410'	24'	24'	3' 6"

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

H. M. DYER & Co. M.N. Farwell Dock, Hongkong.

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Telephone No. 1 K.TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1914.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

BRITAIN'S GROWING STRENGTH.

INVASION OF GERMANY FORESHADOWED BY CABINET MINISTER.

Ireland's Noble Response.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Dec. 7, 2.30 a.m.

The Paris evening official communique states that there is nothing to report.

To Sweep the Invaders Out.

Dec. 7, 2.30 p.m.

Mr. Ramsden, in a speech in London, said that the one army on the Continent which was growing stronger month by month was the British, and he confidently believed that early next year we would have sufficient force on the Continent to turn the tide and sweep out of Belgium the enemy's forces that had devastated it. Germany before many weeks might experience invasion.

Royal Irishmen.

Dec. 7, 2.30 a.m.

Mr. John Redmond, in a speech at Tuam, quoted official figures showing that on November 30 there were 89,000 Irishmen, including 52,000 Catholics, in service with the colours, excluding the thousands who were recruiting in Great Britain, and with the Dominion forces.

When the war broke out 53,489 Irishmen enlisted, including 16,443 Nationalists volunteers. Moreover, an Irish brigade would shortly be completed, manned entirely with Irishmen and with the word "Ireland" in the badge of their caps.

A Berlin Report.

Dec. 7, 3.10 a.m.

It has been officially announced in Berlin that the Germans occupied Lodz on Sunday afternoon, and that the Russians are retreating after severe losses.

THE TANNENFELS.

Condemned as a Prize of War.

This morning, at the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., sitting in Prize Jurisdiction, had before him the case where an application was made by the Crown for the condemnation of the s.s. Tannenfels, which was captured by H.M.S. Okehampton, as a lawful prize of the Crown.

The application was supported by the Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, instructed by Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor.

The Hon. Mr. Kemp said that there was no claim filed in this case, either for the ship or the cargo. The only cargo on the ship was some coal, which was released under an order of the Court and with the consent of the Crown, to British claimants, a firm in Singapore. This case, unlike other cases which had come before his Lordship, was commenced under the new Prize Court rules, and under section 15 he would ask his Lordship to direct upon what evidence the case should be tried. The affidavit of the late captain of the s.s. Tannenfels, filed in connection with the cargo of coal, gave in the first paragraph sufficient evidence upon which the ship could be condemned. He stated that the ship left Newcastle, New South Wales, on July 15 of this year, for Singapore, with 7,169 tons of coal on board as cargo. The Tannenfels was owned by the Hansa Line, a steamship company registered at Bremen, and was a ship flying the German flag. Of those two grounds, counsel said, either would be sufficient to secure the condemnation of the ship. He believed that the Tannenfels discharged a few tons of coal at Singapore before the war broke out and then cleared away during the night with the rest of her cargo.

His Lordship:—I understand no claim has been made at all. The Attorney General:—None at all.

Referring to the cargo of coal, the Attorney General pointed out that there was freight on that which had been released to the British firm and he would ask his Lordship to condemn the freight as well as the ship's stores.

His Lordship:—Who was she seized by?

The Attorney General:—H.M.S. Okehampton. His Lordship made the required order.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V.D. are:—Bands:—The Criterion B.V., Queen's Road, is placed in bounds. Joined:—The under-mentioned members having joined the Corps are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—No. 1711 Pte. A. Anderson to Civil Service Co. No. 1712 Pte. D. C. McDonald. No. 1713 Pte. A. McDonald to Centre Section M. G. Co. No. 1714 Pte. V. F. D'Azavedo to Right Section M. G. Co. No. 1715 Sapper B. Lillie to Engineer Company.

Transfer:—Sgt. Major R. O. Witcomb from Centre Section M. G. Co. to Right Section M. G. Co. dated 7. 12. 14. Parades:—Parades for to-morrow Tuesday 8th instant 8.15 a.m., No. 2 Section Artillery Battery, 10 Pr. Gun Drill, Reminders under Company Officers, 5.15 p.m. Musketry Exercises under Company Officers. Recruits under an Instructor, S. M. Colley D.O.L.I. will attend.

Detail:—On duty No. 2 Section Artillery, Left Section and Centre Section M. G. Co. Officers on duty Capt. Scott, Lieut. Rees and Lieut. Wright. Orderly Officer Lieut. Rees. To furnish Guard to-night Left Section M. G. Co. to-morrow, No. 3 Section Artillery Battery, Orderly Sergeant to-night, Sergt. Bullock; to-morrow Corp'l. Duncan.

Lost and Found. The police report that a widow residing in Jervois Street, had a jacket worth \$7 stolen from her room. The jacket has been recovered, but no arrest has been made.

the Attorney General pointed out that there was freight on that which had been released to the British firm and he would ask his Lordship to condemn the freight as well as the ship's stores.

His Lordship:—Who was she seized by?

The Attorney General:—H.M.S. Okehampton. His Lordship made the required order.

LOCAL SPORT.

THE WEEK-END ACTIVITIES.

Racing, Cricket, Tennis and Football on Saturday.

Saturday was rather a full day in the sporting sense. There was a gymkhana (dealt with elsewhere in this issue) football, tennis and cricket.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. Civil Service. The Hongkong Club met the Civil Service Club at cricket, but had matters practically all their own way, the Service being easily held by the Club. The game was played on the Hongkong Club ground. Peares caused the visiting team much inconvenience by his bowling. He bowled six overs, four being maidens, and captured five wickets for fourteen runs. E. B. Reed did well for the Civil Service, in fact had it not been for his marvellous 48, the game would have taken the countenance of a joke. Hancock when he took his place for the Club quickly cracked up 45 before the game concluded and left him still in possession of his bat. On four occasions he sent the ball out of the ground and he gave both the fielders and the spectators a merry time. The scores were:

Civil Service.	
P. J. Lambie, c Peares, b Donnelly	5
R. O. Wickett, c Hancock, b Stokes	3
E. D. Martin, c Jacks, b Peares	12
E. B. Reed, c Mitchell, b Peares	46
A. O. Brown, c Moore, b Peares	0
E. W. Hamilton, not out	21
Hon. Claud Severn, c Hancock, b Maas	0
R. E. O. Bird, c Stokes, b Maas	0
R. C. Barlow, c Kennedy, b Peares	2
E. W. Dawson, c Stokes, b Maas	0
O. P. Edmunds, c and b Peares	1
Extras	5
Total	95

Bowling.	O.	M.	R.	W.
D. E. Donnelly	8	1	34	1
R. A. Stokes	6	1	22	1
T. E. Peares	8	4	14	5
M. M. Maas	4	0	20	3

Club.	
L. Bennett, c Martin, b Bird	1
S. S. Moore, l.b.w., b Martin	32
P. Jacks, c Dawson, b Bird	2
D. E. Donnelly, c Dawson, b Bird	17
R. A. Stokes, c Barlow, b Severn	12
R. A. Kennedy, b Severn	0
E. J. R. Mitchell, not out	18
M. M. Maas, b Martin	0
O. A. Hooper, b Hamilton	1
H. Hancock, not out	46
T. E. Peares, did not bat	—
Extras	6
Total (for 8 wickets)	134

Bowling.	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. E. O. Bird	12	1	38	3
R. C. Wickett	7	2	17	0
E. B. Reed	5	0	19	0
E. W. Hamilton	4	1	22	1
Hon. O. Severn	4	1	12	2
E. D. Martin	3	1	20	2

FOOTBALL.

Association Match. The Hongkong Football Club draw with the R.G.A., the score being one goal each. The game was remarkable for the improvement shown in the Club team. It was in the books that one saw the change to its full, though it is perhaps fairer not to particularise since the change was commendable all round. Raiton and McQuibbin proved a choice combination and the whole-heartedness of their play led to an indisputable efficiency in their purpose. Tod and Mycock made their debut, as it were, and they did well to be

an acquisition, while Long and Robinson also singled themselves out for praise. The soldiers were certainly at a disadvantage owing to the draw that has been made, because of other duties on the players. They were the first to get through, however, and despite whatever might be said of how it was managed they got through and the credit is theirs. It was one of the Club's new men who was responsible for the equaliser, Tod being the scorer. Both those goals were scored in the first half and though a determined effort was made by the contestants to put a different complexion on the game in the second half, it could not be managed and a draw of one goal each was the result.

Rugby.

Whilst the soldiers were busy trying to beat the soccer contingent of the Hongkong Club, the sailors were lowering the flag of the raggar set. The teams were not at all strength, and the better team was that of the Navy. It is true that the difference was fine and the score truly reflected what difference there was. Up to the half time "intermission" there was nothing doing in the scoring line, though some hard play was witnessed. Shortly after the resumption the Navy were penalised and Woodhead kicked a penalty goal. It was then that the forwards of the Navy set to work desperately to save the situation. Spillane scored and Campbell converted. There was no further scoring, though the sailors chimed another try. The verdict was against them, however, and the game ended; with a win for the Navy by one goal (five points) to one penalty goal (three points) to the account of the Club.

THE TURF.

Forthcoming Racing. A few days ago we published an item of news concerning the number of griffins which were expected in Hongkong for next year's races, and now that the draw has taken place at Kennedy's repository, we are able to give the result, which is as follows:—

19.—Skewbald, Mr. R. D. Harvey.	
11.—Black, Lieut.-Com. Wyndham-Quinn and Mr. R. M. Dyer.	
13.—Skewbald, Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.	
17.—Roan, Way Fong Mess.	
3.—Piebald, Mr. H. M. H. Nemaze.	

6.—Bay, Hon. Mr. D. Lindale.	
26.—Grey, Mr. Billiard.	
15.—Grey, Mr. B. D. F. Beith.	
52.—Light Doe, Mr. M. T. Johnson.	

21.—Light Dan, Mr. J. Macdonald.	
50.—Bay, Mr. E. Kadoorie.	
51.—Flea-bitten Grey, Mr. M. S. Sasser and Mr. E. Howard.	
12.—Grey, Sir Henry May.	
23.—Spotted White, Dr. Forsyth.	
28.—Grey, Mr. G. K. H. Bruton.	
30.—Bay, Mr. R. A. Gubbay.	
24.—Chester, Mr. O. C. Cunningham.	

27.—Grey, Dr. Jerlan.	
14.—Mealy-nose Bay, Mr. J. Johnston.	

LAWN TENNIS.

The Wigwam Club's Tournament.

Good progress is being made with the Wigwam Lawn Tennis Club's tournament. The results registered in the various competitions up to date are:—

Gents' Singles Championship. First round: Hansen beat Hicks, 6-0, 6-3, 7-5. Second round: le Breton beat Humphreys 6-4, 6-3, 9-7.

Gents' Singles Handicap. First round: Clark (plus 3-6) beat Forster (plus 15/3), 6-3, 4-6, 6-2; Leach (owes 15) beat Lambert (owes 15) 6-3, 6-3; Humphreys (owes 30) beat Dryer (plus 15), 6-4, 7-5; le Breton (owes 40/3) beat Hicks, 6-2, 6-1; Hansen (owes 30/3) beat Carter (scr.). Second round: Lindstrom (scr.) beat Jensen (plus 15/3), 2-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Gents' Doubles Championship.

LOCAL WEDDING.

At the Union Church, on Saturday afternoon, an interesting wedding took place, the parties being Mr. William Hill, of the Sanitary Department, and Miss Janet Marshall, second daughter of Mr. James Marshall, of the Naval Yard. Many friends of the bride and bridegroom attended, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. The bride was given away by her father, whilst Mr. Bullin acted as best man.

The bride wore a dress of white chiffon satin, trimmed with chiffon and pearls, and a white embroidered veil with wreath of orange blossoms and lilies of the valley. She carried a bouquet of chrysanthemums and white roses. The little bridesmaids, Misses Agnes and Grace Marshall—sisters of the bride—were very prettily dressed in white with pale blue, and lilies of white crinoline trimmed with lilies of the valley. They carried bouquets similar to the bride's.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the bride's home, 21, Wongsichong Road, where a large number of friends gathered to wish the happy couple every joy in their new sphere of life.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill have been the recipients of a large number of presents. The bridegroom's gifts to the bridesmaids were wrist watches and to the bride a gold pendant. The bride's gift to the bridegroom was a pair of gold sleeve links.

BOXING TRY-OUTS.

On Friday evening there was a good attendance at the V.R.C. to see the exhibition work of Simmonds and Pethwick, and a lively time was spent, both men putting in some surprisingly good work. To-night Richards, Marriott and Chanayett will be at the same venue, and boxing enthusiasts will have the opportunity of seeing them at work at five o'clock. To-morrow night, Mr. F.E. Hall informs us, there is the prospect of a good time at the above-mentioned Club, when Smith and Turner will be busy in the "gym." The hour fixed for this spar is 6.20, and it is expected that there will be a good attendance of form students in the "dress circle." The training for the boxing tournament on Saturday next is being taken up with earnestness and these try-outs give patrons of the shows a good line of what is likely to be expected.

HONGKONG MAN AT THE FRONT.

The many friends of Mr. T. H. G. Brayfield, partner in Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke, will be interested to hear that he has volunteered for active service. He went home in May last for a year's holiday, but in September he joined a Corps of Engineers formed from the Institutes of Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Marine Engineers. This Corps, about 600 strong, has been under training at Deal, and they expect to proceed to the Front early in December.

Returned to the Colony. Mr. and Mrs. E. Howard have returned to the Colony and are staying at the Hongkong Hotel. European's Loss. Mr. Raiton, of Kowloon, has reported to the police that some person has stolen from his room a gold watch and chain valued \$100 and a pair of sleeve links valued \$20 along with \$5 in money.

THE ATTACK ON A EUROPEAN.

Three Chinese Committed for Trial.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, the three Chinese detained in connection with the assault on Mr. G. Carmichael at Quarry Bay, appeared on remand. They were charged with attempting to strangle Mr. Carmichael, and with breaking into the "Joss House" with intent to commit a felony therein, on November 30.

The prosecutor, whose head bore eloquent testimony of a rough handling, explained that the name of his house was obtained from the fact that a Chinese temple was situated immediately behind it. On the evening in question prosecutor went to sleep at about 9.30 o'clock and at 2 o'clock the next morning he was awakened by feeling a man's hand closing on his throat. He tried to shout and found that three men were holding him down. He struggled to reach a spittoon on the right side of the bed, but was prevented from doing so. Violent struggles to free himself were met with a violent blow on his head. The next thing he remembered was seeing an Indian watchman coming into the room, when the men were arrested. One of the men tried to put a cloth over him. He knew nothing about the wire and gag that were produced.

The Indian watchman at the Sugar Refinery, near by, deposed to hearing cries at the "Joss House." He aroused a companion and proceeded to investigate. There were signs of a struggle in the house and they found the prosecutor on his bed with the three men standing over him. He and his companion rushed on the men, secured two, while the third's endeavour to escape was frustrated by another Indian, who at this moment entered the room.

Dr. Koch, of the Government Civil Hospital, said that the prosecutor was admitted into the Hospital at 6.20 a.m. on December 1. He suffered from a number of scratches about the front of the neck and upper chest. The right side of the face was bruised and swollen; there were two cuts on the scalp above the right ear and there was a small cut between the right index and middle finger. His voice was hoarse and he complained of pain when swallowing. The marks on the neck and upper chest were, in his opinion, caused by finger nails. The wounds on the scalp were caused by something sharp.

The prisoners were committed for trial.

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CARNAGE IN ARGONNE.

10,000 Losses in a Furious German Charge.

Paris, October 25.

According to a letter of an officer published in to-night's *Liberte*, there was a fearful slaughter of Germans in Argonne last week. He says:—"One infantry regiment and a battalion of Chasseurs were strongly entrenched with the object of holding an important strategic highway. Four German columns, comprising 15,000 men, stormed the trenches with the bayonet. We had five quick-firing gun sections, and simultaneously they all opened fire on the German mass beneath."

"It was horrible to see them fall in solid masses. Our mitrailleuses were working at a speed of 600 shots a minute, and under the incessant fire they ran quite hot."

"Despite this awful carnage the Germans still advanced in solid formation. It was not necessary to aim, but just to fire into the mass, it being certain that every shot would tell. We were unable, however, to stop the enemy, who reached our trenches and hand-to-hand bayonet encounters ensued."

"This phase of the battle lasted five hours, at the end of which time our artillery got to work and the Germans retreated. The slaughter was so frightful that the dead lay along a line extending for a mile. Within 400 metres from our trenches the corpses were lying so thick that there was no room to place a foot anywhere along the line."

"Many Germans were killed on the parapet of the trenches, and a lot were found dead leaning on their rifles with the bayonet plunged into the earth. These men were shot from the top of the trench as they were about to deliver a bayonet thrust. The total German losses were at least ten thousand."—Exchange.

Death of Mrs. Moore.

We regret to record the death of Mrs. W.B.A. Moore, which took place at the Government Civil Hospital about ten o'clock last night. The deceased lady, who was the wife of Dr. Moore, was but thirty-three years of age and became rather suddenly ill a few days ago, suffering from kidney disease. Mrs. Moore came to Hongkong in 1908 and was very well known in the Colony. Much sympathy is felt for Dr. Moore in his bereavement. The cortege passes the Monument at 5 o'clock this evening.

Bijou Theatre.

The Bijou Theatre had an overflowing house on Saturday night, when Mr. Bert Platt, assisted by Miss Flo Brooks, again delighted the audience with his entertaining comedy turn. Mr. Platt's performance is, however, not confined to the merely laughable, for his rendering of popular airs on the saxophone and the banjo shows him to be a musician of no small ability. The lengthy film "Round the World on a Tricycle," which created quite a sensation when it was screened in Paris and London some months ago, afforded plenty of excitement and amusement, and, as a magnificent extravaganza, is well worth seeing.

Appreciation of an American Official. Resolutions, appreciative of the work of Major George P. Ahern, as citizen, Director of Forestry, and founder of the Philippine Civic Association, were read and adopted last week at the banquet given in his honour at the Hotel de France by the members of that organization. Mr. Jose Escaler, president of the Association, was chairman of the evening.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 8th December, 1914, commencing at 11 a.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Woollen & Tweed Suit Lengths.

Also A Quantity of Woollen Sweaters, Pants, Cardigan Vests, Motor Scarves, Hose, etc., etc.

On view from Monday, the 7th December 1914.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—SAILING YACHT "CWEEN"—(Hayward-Hayes Design) with or without motor. Can be inspected at any time at Ah King's Slipway. Apply GEO. P. LAMMERT.

NOTICES.

GARDEN FETE

organized by the STUDENTS' UNION will be held in the Grounds of the University on

SATURDAY, January 30th from 3—7 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady May.

Proceeds to be given to the PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

Admission: 50 cts.

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned, LEONARD VICTOR LANG of 14 Fenchurch Street, London, late of Hongkong, China, a natural born British Subject DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that by a Deed Poll under my hand and seal dated the 9th day of October, 1914, and enrolled in the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England I have assumed and taken and intend henceforth upon all occasions and at all times to sign and use and to be called by the name of LEONARD VICTOR LANG instead of LUDWIG VICTOR LANGSTEIN.

Dated this 27th day of October, 1914.
(Sd.) L. V. LANG.

SINGON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.
IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandler, Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 513.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

PORCELAIN FILLINGS.
The Latest Improvements for Lasting Workmanship and Painless Operations. No charge for examination. Fees moderate. Diploma, Tokio.

Dr. T. YAMASAKI,
34, Queen's Road Central
(Corner of Flower Street.)
Telephone 62.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIRNOLD'S CURS, and every post brings similar letters today.

HIRNOLD'S CURE for ASTHMA

FAMED FOR 40 YEARS.
Sold in tins by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country.
Beware of imitations.

Don't forget after the Show paper and Light Refreshments at **THE ANDRA CAFE**, Upper 7th, Midland.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

"ROLL UP, BOYS!"

Come and see the Fighting Spirit of the British Bulldogs.

GREAT BOXING TOURNAMENT
To be held at the CITY Hall, Hongkong, SATURDAY, 12th December, 1914.

Great Lightweight Contest—15 ROUNDS.
For the Lightweight Championship of the Colony
SAPPER RICHARDS v. SEAMAN PETHWICK.
R. E. Lightweight Champion (Triumph) Challenger.
of the Colony.
10 ROUND Contest For the Amateur Lightweight Championship of the Colony
Signalman Lamb v. Seaman Simmonds challenger.
8 ROUNDS Middleweight Contest
Seaman Smith (Triumph) v. Private Colquitt (Tamar)
6 ROUNDS Featherweight Contest
Stoker Turner (Triumph) v. Private Buckley (Tamar)
6 ROUNDS Contest
Nigger Jackson Hongkong v. Kid Marriott Hongkong.
Referee: Commander Beckwith, R.N. Judge: Commander Blackwood, R.N.
Booking at MOUTRIE'S COMMENCE AT 9 P.M. SHARP.
Ringsides \$5, Stalls \$3, Balcony \$2, Pit \$1.
F. E. HALL—Promoter.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 8th December,

A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME
The Startling Drama
"JUDGMENT OF THE JUNGLE"
in 3 parts—4,000 feet long.
Thrilling from start to finish.

Also the Thrilling Drama
in 2 parts
"AT THE MERCY OF THE WAVES"

MATINEES.

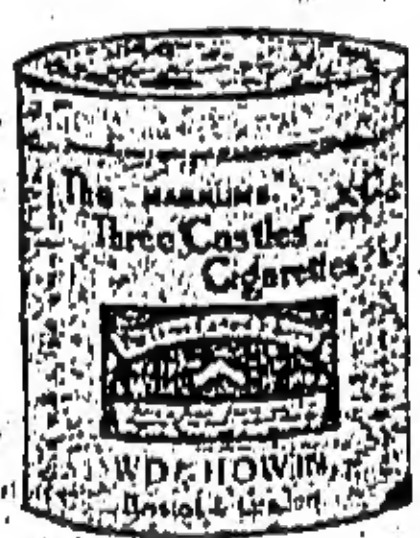
Every Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

4 NIGHTS ONLY 4

Commencing Saturday, 5th December.
The great clever picture
"ROUND THE WORLD ON TROPICANCE"
in 5 Parts—Length 8,000 feet.
Mr. BERT FLATT and Miss FLO BROOKS
Comedy Sketch Artists
Singers, Dancers and Musicians.
SEE THEM! SEE THEM!

NOTICES.



"THREE CASTLES" MAGNUMS CIGARETTES.

There are now packed in each tin of Magnums Cigarettes 4 coupons and in return for 100 of these coupons we will send you a GOOSE QUILL SILVER CIGARETTE HOLDER enclosed in a neat leather case fitted with a spare goose quill.

Send coupons to:—
W. D. & H. O. WILLS,
Agents:—British-American Tobacco Company, Limited,
HONGKONG.

MAKE IT A HABIT—USE REGULARLY.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.'s and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. Get IZAL, because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells. IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant of unrivalled strength—is the pioneer modern high power germicide. Officially adopted throughout the British Empire.



Mixes equally well with salt, brackish or fresh water.
Write for Free Booklets—"Practical Disinfection"
and "Rules of Health."
One Gallon of IZAL makes 400 gallons of efficient disinfecting fluid.

AGENTS:
W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
YORK BUILDINGS.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, December 4, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cts.
Beef Sirloin & Prime Out, —Mei Lung Pa	21
" Corned, —Ham Ngau Yuk	21
" Roast, —Shiu	21
" Breast, —Ngau Lam	19
" Soup, —Tong Yuk	19
" Steak, —Ngau Yuk Pa	22
" do., —Sirloin—Ngau Lau	33
" Sausages, —Ngau Cheung	26
Bullock's Brains, —No	per set 12
" Tongue, fresh, —Ngau Li	each 60
" corned, —Ham Ngau Li	60
" Head, —Ngau Tau	\$1.20
" Heart, —Ngau Sum	14
" Hump, Salt, —Ngau Kin	22
" Feet, —Ngau Keuk	each 12
" Kidneys, —Ngau Yiu	12
" Tail, —Ngau Mei	20
" Liver, —Ngau Kon	13
" Tripe (undressed), —Ngau To	0
Calves' Head & Feet, —Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set \$1.20
Mutton Chop, —Young Pei Kwat	28
" Leg, —Young Pei	26
" Shoulder, —Young Shau	24
" Saddle, —	27
" Chiddings, —Chu Chong	24
" Brains, —Chu No	per set 24
" Feet, —Chu Keuk	14
" Fry, —Chu Chap	16
" Head, —Chu Tau	each 12
" Heart, —Chu Sam	18
" Kidneys, —Chu Yiu	18
" Liver, —Chu Kon	30
" Pork, Chop, —Chu Pai Kwat	26
" Corned, —Ham Chu Yuk	30
" Leg, —Chu Pei	20
" Fat or Lard, —Chu Yau	20
Sheep's Head and Feet, —Young Tau Keuk	set 60
" Heart, —Young Sam	each 8
" Kidneys, —Young Yiu	12
" Liver, —Young Kon	22
Smoking Figs, to order, —Chu Tsai	22
Suet, Beef, —Shang Ngau Yau	22
" Mutton, —Shang Young Yau	22
" Veal, —Ngau Tai Yuk	19
" Sausages, —Ngau Tsai Cheung	20
" Lard, —Chu Yau	22

POULTRY.

	Cts.
Chicken, —Kai Tsai	30
Capons, Large, Small, —Sin Kai	30
Ducks, —Ap	24
Doves, —Pan Kan	18
Eggs, Hen, —Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 24
Fowls, Canton, —Kai	34
" Hainan, —Hoi Nam Kai	28
Geese, —Ngo	24
Pigeons, Canton, —Pak Kap	each 30
" Hoihow, —Hoi How Pak Kap,	25
Snipe, —Sha Tsai	each 23
Turkeys, Cock, —Fo Kai Kung	lb. 65
" Hen, " " Na	45

FISH.

	Cts.
Barbel, —Ka Yu	18
Bream, —Pin Yu	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, —Hoi Sin Yu	17
Carp, —Li Yu	22
Catfish, —Chik Yu	15
Codfish, —Man Yu	16
Crabs, —Hoi	24
Cuttle Fish, —Muk Yu	18
Dab, —Sha Mang Yu	14
Dace, —Wong Mei Lap	15
Dog Fish, —Tui To Sha	12
Eels, Conger, —Hoi Man	13
" Fresh water, —Tam Sui Yu	20
Eels, Yellow, —Wong Sin	32
Frogs, —Tin Kai	35
Garoupe, —Shek Pan	45
Gudgeon, —Pak Kap Yu	18
Herrings, —Tao Pak	23
Halibut, —Cheung Kwan Kap	28
Labrus, —Wong Fa Yu	20
Loach, —Wa Yu	20
Lobsters, —Lung Ha	30
Mackerel, —Chi Yu	20
Monk Fish, —Mong Yu	32
Mullet, —Chai Yu	20
Oysters, —Shang Ho	24
Parrot Fish, —Kai Kung Yu	12
Perch, —Tau Lo	24
Pike, —Yu Pau Fong	18
P.oice, —Pan Yu	14
Pomfret, Black, —Hak Chong	28
Pomfret, White, —Pak Chong	32
Prawns, —Ming Ha	40
Ray, —Pai Pa Sha	12
Rock Fish, —Shek Kau Kung	18
Roach, —Chun Yu	12
Salmon, —Ma Yu	35
Shark, —Sha Yu	8
Skate, —Po Yu	10
Shrimps, —Ha	24
Snapper, —Lap Yu	32
Soles, —Tat Sha Yu	32
Tench, —Wan Yu	20
Turbot, —Cho How Yu	20
Turtles, small, fresh water, —Keuk Yu	64

FRUITS.

	Cts.
Almonds, —Bang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California), —Fam Shan Ping Kho	18
" (Obefoo), —Tin Chun Ping Kho	18
" Small, —Hoi Tong	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, —San Shing Heng Chiu	lb. 8
" (brides), Macao, —San Heng Chiu	8
Chestnuts, Chinese, —Foong Lut	8

肉食

Carambola, —Yeung To	10
Coconuts, —Ye Tso	each 12
Grapes, —Po Tai Tsz	lb. 30
Lemons, China, —Ling Mung	6
" America, —Kam Shan Ling Mung	10
Lichees Dried, —Lai Chi, small Stone	30
" Fresh	10
Oranges, (Canton), —Shan-shang Tim Ching	10
" Sweet	10
Pears, (American), —K'm San Shoo Lay	10
" (Canton), Cooked, —Sha Li	10
Peanuts, —Fa Shang	10
Perseimons Large, —Hung Tsz	8
Pine-apples, 1st quality, —Fun Ti Po Lo	each 10
" 2nd, —Chung-tang Po Lo	10
Plantain, —Tai Chiu	10
Plums, —Swatow, Hung Lai	10
Pamelo, Siam, —Chim Lo Yan	each 15
" Shanghai, —Lo Kwat	15
Walnuts, —Hop To	15
" Green, —Sang Hop Tuo	15
Water Melon, —(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 10

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 10
" Cheuk	10
Beans, (French), Macao, —Oh Moon Pin Tau	10
" (French) Shanghai, —Sheung Hai Pin	10
" Sprout, —Ah Chai	8
" Long, —Tau Kok	10
Beet Root, —Hung Choi Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash, —Fu Kwa	8
Brijals, Green, —Ching Yuan Kwa	8
" Red, —Hung Ko	6
Cabbage, Chinese, (common), —Kai Tsai	10
Cabbage, Shanghai, —Ye Tsai	14
Cane Shoots, bunch, —Kau Shan	lb. 8
Carrots, —Kam Shan	12
Celery, Chinese, —Tong Kan Tsai	12
Chillies Dried, —Kon Lap Chiu	30
" Red, —Hung Fa Chiu	18
" Green, —Ching Lap Chiu	12
Curry Stuff, English, —Ka Li Chu Liu	10
Cucumbers, —Ching Kwa	each 10
Garlic, —Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young, —Sun Tse Keung	8
" old, —Lo Keung	8
Horae Radish, Shanghai, —Lik Kan	15
Indian Corn, —Suk Mai	each 5
Lettuce, —Young Shang Tsai	1
Water Chestnuts, —Ma Tai	lb. 6
" Mandarin, —Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh, —Shang Oho Ko	35
Musk Melon, Amer. —Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 10
Okroes	lb. 12
Onions Bombay, —Young Chong Tau	8
" Green, —Shang Chong	8
" Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	6
Parsley, —Kun Tsai	lb. 8
Green Peas, —Ching Tau	lb. 10
Potatoes, Sweet, —Fan Sha	3
" Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	10
" Japan, —Yat Fan Shu Tsai	3
" American, —Fa Ki Shu Tsai	8
" Foochow, —Foc-chow Shu Tsai	8
Pumpkin, —Tong Kwa	3
Radish, —Hung Lo Pak Tsai	5
Rhubarb (Fresh), —Tai Wong	12
Sage, —Tse So	12
Shallots, —Kon Chung Tau	8
Spinach, —Yin Tsai	5
Tomatoes, —Fan Ke	8
Taro, —Wa Tau	5
Turnips, Punli, (Long), —Lo Pak	5
" English, —Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow, —Chit	4
" (American), —K. kan hit	15
Water Cress, —Sai Yeung Tsai	6
" Lily root, —Lin Ngau	6
Yams, —Ta Shu	6
" English, —Yeung Kan Choi	10

The above prices are in accordance with the Government, list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	\$4.50
per lb.,	10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	4.00
per lb.,	08
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	3.50
per lb.,	07
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	30
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),	25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	20
3. Sugar:—	
Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	1.00
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	12
Granulated, per lb.,	12
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	11
No. 2	10
4. Frozen Meat:—	
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—(See above)
6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.
Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding 50¢ in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.

菓子

杏仁	10
花生	10
芝麻	10
核桃	10
栗子	10
瓜子	10
糖果	10
餅乾	10
蜜餞	10
果醬	10
果乾	10
果粉	10
果糖	10
果酒	10
果醋	10
果油	10
果醬	10
果乾	10
果粉	10
果糖	10
果酒	10
果醋	10
果油	10

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1835.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1908.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austria-Hungary Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilization proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilization. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on German near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises immunity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scene outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry Division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Haselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey.

August 18.—Japan seal ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians, not Austrians along "the Drina."

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koselberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apir, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haalioz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 200,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Riwarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Fleet of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbarshöhe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Reims and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back.

Sept. 15.—French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Riwarska, and occupy Czernowitz. Serbians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Fiddlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 25.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Taingtan.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies' position back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting at Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cambrland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroons River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Taingtan, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communication. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomanna and captures the Poutopros (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ipres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing. The Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Creffield arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer

Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing. and Russians advance to Lwicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieuport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Taingtan silenced by Japanese and British bombardment.

Nov. 2.—British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced

that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akabi, which is evacuated. Thrilling story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jahde Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Taingtan announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Taingtan is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents

given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Coos Islands by H.M.S. Sydney. Engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Rufiji River, German East Africa by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Gool Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,180,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

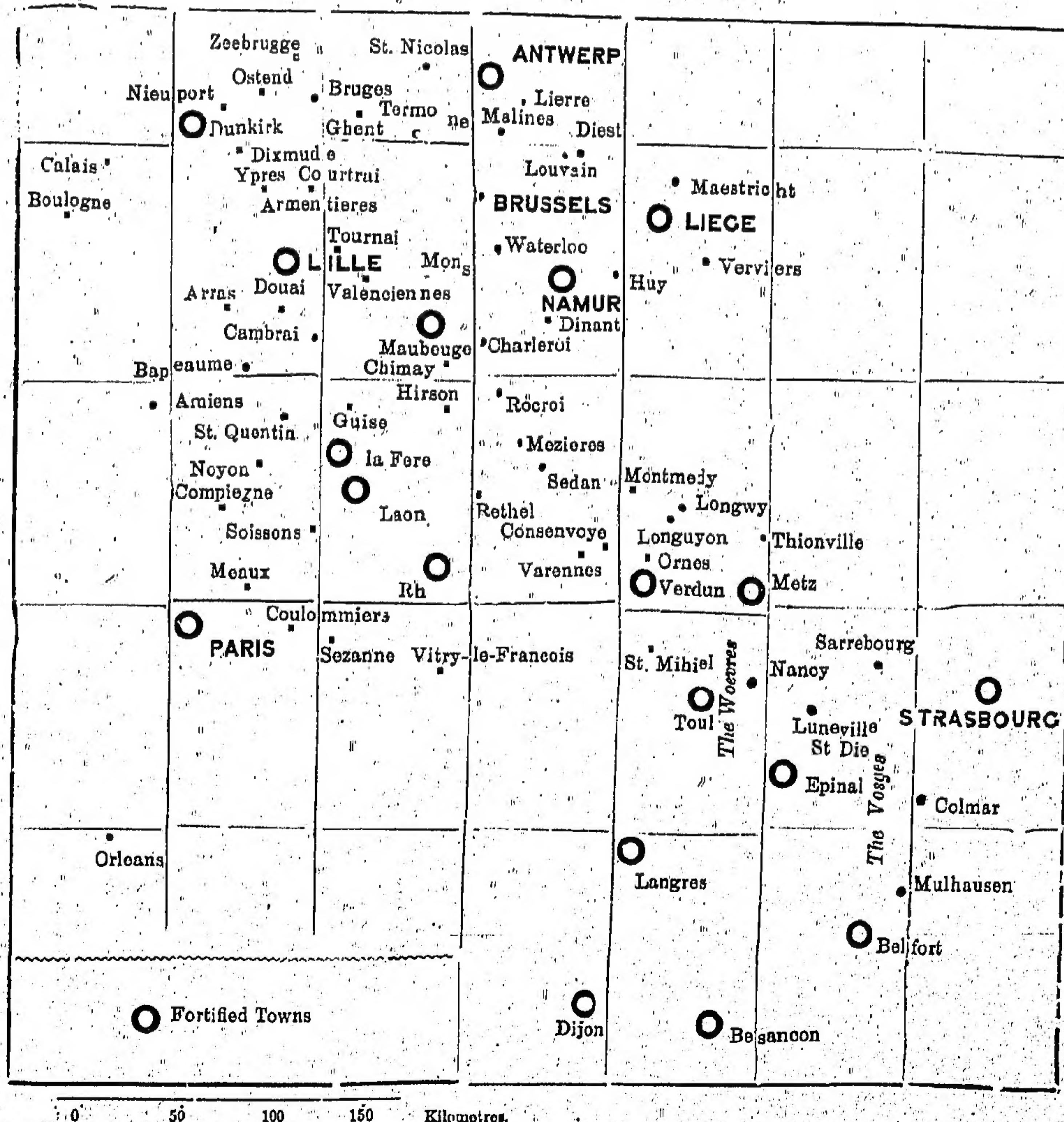
Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium. Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

(Continued on page 10)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advances are to the effect that the Allies are progressing all along the line, particularly in the centre.

